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PRICE TWO CENTS

YUAN SHI KAI, PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, IS DEAD

EARL KITCHENER AND STAFF DROWNED WHEN BRITISH CRUISER IS BLOWN UP

APARTMENT HOUSE WILL REPLACE STAR SHIRT CO. FACTORY ON GOLDEN HILL

Residents of Exclusive District Grasp Chance to Oust Commercialism from Desirable Dwelling Neighborhood—Spring That Once Supplied Citizens May Be Used Again.

E. W. Harral, Head of Fairfield Rubber Co., to Sell Interests in Suburban Plant to Great Concern—Heads Movement to Restore Advantages to Vicinity.

Civic spirit, engendered by a desire of the older families of Bridgeport to maintain the prestige of Golden Hill will probably result in a combination of business changes of momentous import both to Fairfield and this city. Negotiations now practically concluded will see the withdrawal of E. W. Harral of this city from the presidency of the Fairfield Rubber Co., the probable sale of the property to large national interests, the purchase of the Star Shirt factory at Golden Hill and Washington avenue by Harral and other associates now living in the vicinity, and conversion of the main building into an enormous and beautiful apartment house.

While it is denied by Mr. Harral today that the sale of the Fairfield Rubber Co. has been completed or that deeds have passed to those interested with him in the purchase of the Star Shirt factory, it was admitted that the negotiations had gone beyond the stage where there is any likelihood that withdrawals from the deals will be probable.

Through well informed sources it is learned that the exclusive Golden Hill community, once the most distinguished section of Bridgeport, has long looked with displeasure at the encroaching commercialism. A recent protest to the common council was made against a garage location as far removed as Fairfield avenue.

It is in view of the possibility of industrial encroachment that the heirs of many families closely identified with the wealth of historic associations of the Hill, headed by Mr. Harral, decided upon the radical movement that will result in the reconstruction of the big factory building, the demolition of the older structures, a restriction of lands along Washington avenue and Golden Hill street and reopening and beautification of the famous spring that once furnished all Bridgeport with its water.

The Star Shirt factory, running under the operation of William F. Moan and C. L. Bauscher, officers of the corporation, living in New York city, which was recently ordered closed, has a most interesting history.

The site is that of the old Golden Hill Indian reservation, it was once a center for the tribes of the tribes, for the best water available in that section flowed freely from the natural rock fissures.

Early in the colonization of Bridgeport, as distinct from Stratford, the little community got much of its water from the spring and prior to 1824 a man named Wetherbee obtained a right to pipe the water around the locality now outlined by Harrison and Elm streets to the corner of Main street and Fairfield avenue.

Old wooden pipes were used to convey the stream to what is now Fairfield avenue and Main streets, where all availed themselves of the water. Wetherbee was paid for keeping the pipes in condition and this was Bridgeport's first water system.

ARRESTED FOR ABDUCTION, HE HAS CERTIFICATE

Detectives Find Proof Leonard Married, After Elopement

Discovery this morning of a marriage certificate in the rooms occupied by Royal Leonard, 22 years old, at 50 Huntington road, cleared up the mystery of the supposed abduction of 16-year-old Lovella May Curtis of Sheffield, Mass. The certificate was found by Detective James Dooley and as they are now married, the charge against Leonard will probably not be pressed when his case is called in the city court tomorrow. His case was continued this morning under bonds of \$1,000 which he was unable to furnish.

On May 30, Miss Curtis disappeared from her home in Sheffield and her parents at once surmised that she had gone away with Leonard, a native of Ashby, Mass., who had been employed in the Remington Arms plant in this city for some time. The two had been sweethearts in the neighboring towns and when Leonard came to Bridgeport he became lonely and decided to ask Lovella to elope.

Her parents had opposed Leonard's attentions to the daughter so the elopement was the only way that Leonard could win the girl. Upon coming to this city they went to the home of the Rev. James Scovill, a Baptist minister living at the Huntington road address, and had the ceremony performed. Leonard had been rooming with Rev. Mr. Scovill, so that after he had tied the knot, they made their home there.

Yesterday Miss Curtis's father and brother came to this city and caused Leonard to be arrested at the Arms company. When Detective Dooley took him to headquarters he refused to give his address or state where the girl could be found.

This morning when the detective found where they lived and investigated he was informed by the minister's wife that Leonard and his wife appeared to be very happy. When the marriage certificate was found, the father decided not to press the charge against Leonard as he had married the girl and he did not wish to make the situation more uncomfortable.

EIGHT KILLED, 50 HURT BY TORNADO IN JACKSON MISS.

Jackson, Miss., June 6—Eight persons, two white and six negroes, were killed and about 50 others injured, some seriously, by a tornado which swept through the western section of this city early today. Many houses were demolished or damaged.

SZABO DEAD, AUTO DRIVER IS UNKNOWN

Struck by an automobile May 31 while engaged in carrying pipe across the street near the Westgate Country club in Stratford, Frederick Szabo, of 49 Commercial street, received a fractured skull and died at the Bridgeport hospital last night. Mystery surrounds the identity of the autoist whose car struck him.

Though the accident occurred nearly a week ago, Szabo was not taken to the hospital until two days ago. Because of the delay in receiving proper attention, death resulted. Szabo was one of the workmen engaged in the renovation of the club house. When struck, he picked himself up from the road and is understood to have given no thought to the fact that he might be seriously injured. He was taken to the hospital when pains in the head developed.

The summer military training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., was opened.

COLONEL DENIES HE'S REFUSED TO AID HUGHES--BUT

His General Manager, Mr. Perkins, in Same Statement, Raps Judge.

"PEACE" CONFERENCE BECOMING WARLIKE

Washington Speech of Jurist is Liberally Handled By Many Boomers.

Chicago, June 6—Immediately before he went into conference with Republican leaders, George W. Perkins, leader of the Roosevelt adherents, today gave out a statement declaring that Colonel Roosevelt had not said that he would refuse to support Justice Hughes or any other man and assailed Hughes' supporters for making capital of his "preparedness speech" in Washington last night.

Political leaders who profess to be willing to accept any man for the presidential nomination who is able to claim the support of both Republicans and Progressives are trying today to determine whether Justice Hughes has been strengthened or weakened by the concentration of all forces upon him with the avowed purpose of eliminating Colonel Roosevelt as a Republican possibility. Unquestionably the effect of the Hughes drive has been to play the whole field of candidates against him.

Conferences between Republican and Progressive leaders which lasted far into the night were resumed today but it was not believed that any of them had proceeded far enough to clarify the situation within the next few hours.

The two latest elements to be brought into consideration today were Justice Hughes' speech in Washington touching on Americanism and discussion of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts as a compromise candidate for the Republican nomination likely to command the support of Col. Roosevelt.

Justice Hughes' supporters pointed to his speech as a substantial declaration of his Americanism and they considered it clearly up to the only issue on which the justice had not previously announced his attitude. They contended that his public utterance before he went on the supreme court allayed the clear suspicion on all other paramount issues and that inasmuch as the question of Americanism has arisen since he went into the seclusion of the court a statement on that subject was the only thing to be desired.

Those opposed to the justice characterized his speech as "only a list of platitudes" and charged that the speech was carefully timed for the election occasion. As to the latter the friends of the justice pointed out that his engagement to speak was made several weeks ago and that the subject fitted the occasion which was the presentation of a flag to graduates of a girls' school.

The practical politicians, on the other hand, almost unanimously held to the view that the speech was without significance in the present situation. Almost overshadowing the maneuvering among Republicans today is the question of what the Progressive convention will do when it assembles tomorrow. The Republican leaders regard it as charged with possibilities for the most potent sort. On every hand they expect a tremendous demonstration for Colonel Roosevelt, despite efforts to hold back a nomination until the Republicans have indicated their purpose and there has been opportunity for further conferences between the two factions.

WOOD IS "ACCEPTABLE." Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 6—The nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood for the presidency would be "acceptable" to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as a solution of the situation at Chicago, according to two visitors who called upon the former president today just before he left for New York to visit his publishers. They asserted that Colonel Roosevelt told them that while he was "neither for nor against any candidate," that General Wood "would be the most acceptable to him" and that he would "throw his hat in the ring" and go out and work for him as a candidate who is for a "thoroughly United States" and whose election would "mean the return of the true spirit of Americanism."

LEONARD METCALF HONORED. New York, June 6—Leonard Metcalf, of Boston, was today elected president of the American Waterworks Association, whose convention is in session here.

Aged Man Killed By Train. Moosup, Conn., June 6—Sellin Diles, 72 years old, was run over and killed by a New York, New Haven & Hartford train at Glenn Falls near here today, while walking the tracks.

KITCHENER'S VOLUNTEER ARMY, BIGGEST IN WORLD, HIS CROWNING ENDEAVOR

Earl Kitchener was appointed secretary of state for war on August 5, 1914, a few days after Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany. He was regarded as England's greatest soldier and the vision of the government to entrust him with supreme direction of the war was received with unanimous approval.

As the war progressed and Great Britain's deficiencies in certain directions, particularly in regard to shortage of artillery, ammunition, became apparent, Earl Kitchener was subjected to severe criticism, led by Lord Northcliffe. The secretary was charged with responsibility for failure to foresee the extraordinary demand for heavy shells and as a result the ministry of munitions was formed, with David Lloyd George at its head. After the appointment of General Robertson, Field Marshal French relinquished his command.

Notwithstanding the criticism directed against Earl Kitchener his great accomplishments during the war are recognized universally. Foremost of his achievements is the creation from England's upland manhood of a huge army. At the beginning of the war Great Britain had only a few hundred thousand trained men. Today more than five million men are enrolled from the various branches of the service.

There have been no recent reports of Earl Kitchener's movements. He was last mentioned in cable despatches of Friday, when he went to Westminster Palace to be questioned by members of the House of Commons who were not satisfied with the conduct of the service.

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PRESIDENT OF CHINA REPUBLIC DIES; MAY BE POISON VICTIM

Shanghai, June 6—Yuan Shi Kai, president of the Chinese Republic, died yesterday morning.

Yuan Shi Kai was reported to have been taken seriously ill on May 29. At that time despatches from China stated it was believed in Peking that the President had been poisoned but this report was denied by the Chinese ambassador at Washington who insisted that the President was not even ill.

Yuan Shi Kai died while the storms of revolution were gathering in increasing strength. The revolt broke out in December, 1915, when the President announced his intention of establishing a monarchy and accepting the throne as the first emperor of a new dynasty.

His coronation was set for early in February of this year, but was postponed indefinitely owing to the revolt in southern China. Several attempts were made upon the President's life and a bomb plot was discovered in the imperial palace.

The establishing of a monarchy was strenuously opposed by Japan and the final abandonment of the plan was largely credited to the representations made by Tokio. The revolt progressed, however, and in March the government of the Chinese provinces demanded the resignation of the President. In May the provinces of Shensi and Shantung announced their independence and a provisional government was established by the generals commanding the revolutionary forces in the south.

President Yuan Shi Kai announced on May 25 his intention to resign when a suitable successor was chosen. It was reported a little later that the President intended to take refuge in Japan.

CONFIRMED IN CAPITAL. Washington, June 6—A cablegram to the state department today from American Minister Reisch at Peking announced the death of Yuan Shi Kai, President of China.

FRENCH REPULSE LASHAR'S PLANT GERMAN ATTACKS IN PENNSYLVANIA AGAINST VERDUN TO BE IMPROVED

Paris, June 6—Two attacks by the Germans on the French lines at Forts Vaux and Dambloup on the Verdun front, were repulsed by the French last night, according to an official statement issued by the war office today. The heavy bombardment of Fort Vaux continues with intermittent cannonading on the West front.

Fort Vaux, one of the northeastern defenses of Verdun, continues to be the center of German efforts, but the French still hold the main fort and all approaches except the northernmost, in which the Germans gained lodgement several days ago.

The Germans are now directing their efforts toward bringing up masses of reinforcements through the ravines between Vaux and Dambloup for the purpose of gradually wearing down the resistance of the French. Two infantry attacks were made yesterday but they lacked the intensity of the previous rushes. The conclusion is drawn by French commentators that the heavy recent losses of the Germans are compelling them to proceed less vigorously for the moment while they are re-forming their scattered and decimated units.

British Minister of War and His Aides, on Way to Russia, Are Lost When H. M. S. Hampshire is Sunk By a Mine or Torpedo—Believed That Entire Party Perished, Along With Entire Complement of Nearly 700 Men Aboard Warship—Only Four Boats Are Launched in Heavy Seas, and it is Feared That All of These Capsized.

London, June 6—Earl Kitchener, British Minister of War, and his staff were lost last night when the cruiser Hampshire was sunk west of the Orkneys.

Kitchener and his staff were on their way to Russia. Admiral Jellicoe, commander of the British grand fleet, reported to the Admiralty that the Hampshire was sunk by a mine or torpedo. Only four boats were launched before the vessel went down.

Fear All On Board Lost

A capsized boat and several bodies have been recovered. It is feared that the other boats and their occupants were lost as a heavy sea was running when they were launched.

The body of Earl Kitchener has not been recovered, according to the Admiralty announcement.

With Earl Kitchener as his personal staff were: Hugh James O'Beirne, former councillor of the British embassy at Petrograd and former minister at Sofia; O. A. Fitzgerald, Earl Kitchener's private military secretary; Brig. Gen. Elloishaw and Sir Frederick Donaldson.

Official reports to the Admiralty are that there is little hope that any of the crew of the Hampshire escaped.

Admiral Jellicoe's Official Report

Admiral Jellicoe's report follows:—"I have to report with deep regret that His Majesty's ship Hampshire, Captain Herbert J. Savill, R. N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night at about 8 o'clock, to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo.

"Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north-northwest and heavy seas were running. Patrol boats at once proceeded to the spot and a party was sent along the coast to search but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present. As practically the whole shore has been searched from the seaward I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors.

"No report has yet been received from the search party on shore.

"H. M. S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia."

The Hampshire was one of the Devonshire class of six cruisers and was built in 1903. Her normal crew was 655 men. She displaced 10,850 tons, and was 450 feet long. Her armament consisted of four 7.5 inch, six 6 inch, two 12-pound and twenty 3-pound guns and two torpedo tubes.

The Hampshire has been in use as a scout boat and for carrying officials on various missions. She was too old to take a place on the fighting line. She was one of the British squadron which was sent to this country for the Jamestown Exposition in 1907.

The Orkney Islands, off which the Hampshire went down, are off the north coast of Scotland. The Hampshire was on her way into the Atlantic and around the northern end of the Scandinavian peninsula into the White Sea. Earl Kitchener probably intended to debark at Angel.

When the news of the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire with Earl Kitchener and his staff on board, was received in London, a meeting of the British war council was immediately called. Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial Staff, who probably will be the head of the war office; Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs; Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, and David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, were present at the council.

The newspaper accounts at the war office, who at the time had not heard the news regarding Earl Kitchener, announced: "Neither Earl Kitchener nor Premier Asquith was present."

The death of Earl Kitchener caused as profound an impression in London as did the news last week of the naval battle in the North Sea. The work of the secretary at one stage of the war was the subject of great discussion and considerable questioning but there has been a strong reaction in the public mind in the last two months and Earl Kitchener's popularity and prestige appeared to have been restored fully.

The first question asked when the news of Kitchener's death was announced was: "Who will succeed him?"

The answer invariably was: "Robertson, of course."

Sir William Robertson, who is regarded as the only possible successor to Earl Kitchener as the head of the British army, already had taken over the war secretary's duties temporarily when the secretary started on his ill-fated journey. On Saturday and Sunday yesterday he had audiences with King George to report on the activities on the British front in which the Canadians have so distinguished themselves.

The general has the full confidence of the country. While he cannot become secretary of war unless he is raised to the peerage, a member of the House of Lords might be put at the head of the war office with the understanding that the general, like Earl Kitchener, would have a free rein.

Earl Kitchener's conference on Friday with members of the House of Commons, which he explained conditionally the military situation, was a remarkable incident. Two hundred members gathered to talk with him. Extraordinary precautions were taken to keep outsiders from the precincts of Westminster palace.

Earl Kitchener generally made rather a poor impression as a speaker, since he always read his statements from manuscripts and did not talk in an effective way. On that occasion, however, he conversed freely with the members, answering questions from some critics who showed considerable bias.

After leaving the conference some of the members of the conference declared that the judgment of Earl Kitchener's work had been enhanced by his explanations.

Sir Frederick Donaldson, among those who accompanied Lord Kitchener on the Hampshire, was technical adviser to David Lloyd George, minister of munitions. He was prominent in the engineering world, being a past president of the institute of mechanical engineers and a member of the institute of electrical engineers and engineering societies. Before the war he was chief mechanical engineer of ordnance factories from 1899 to 1903 and chief superintendent after that date. He was born in 1856.

Hugh James O'Beirne, in addition to other posts he held during a long career in the diplomatic service, was second secretary to the British embassy in Washington from 1895 to 1898. He was 50 years old and a native of Ireland.

Brigadier General Arthur Elloishaw, who was born in 1869 and entered the army in 1888, won honors in fighting on the Indian frontier in 1898. He was severely wounded in the Boer war. In the present war he had gained the distinguished service order.

Colonel Oswald Arthur Fitzgerald, who had been personal military secretary to Lord Kitchener since August, 1914, had been closely associated with the late Field Marshal in army service for many years.

REAPPOINTMENT COURT ATTACHES. At a meeting of the superior court judges held in Hartford yesterday State's Attorney Homer S. Cummings of Stamford was reappointed for two years from July 1. George S. Hawley was also reappointed court stenographer for two years from July 1. The following clerks and assistant clerks were appointed for this county: William T. Haviland, clerk, \$4,500; Fred W. Tracey, assistant clerk, \$3,500; M. J. Flanagan, assistant clerk, \$3,000; John R. Booth, Danbury, assistant clerk, \$500.